

우관동맥에서 좌심실로 개구되는 관동맥루 치험 1예

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= Abstract =

Right Coronary Artery to Left Ventricle Fistula

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Coronary arterioventricular fistula is a rare form of congenital malformation of coronary artery. A 29-year-old man presented with a 4-year history of shortness of breath and recently developed chest discomfort during exertion. A huge, dilated coronary arterioventricular fistula from right coronary artery to left ventricle was diagnosed with transthoracic echocardiography, transesophageal echocardiography and coronary angiography. This finding was confirmed by selective administration of the microbubble into the right coronary artery during transthoracic echocardiography monitoring. The opening of the fistula at the level of left ventricle was obliterated with autologous pericardium and the patient recovered and discharged uneventfully.

KEY WORD : Coronary arterioventricular fistula.

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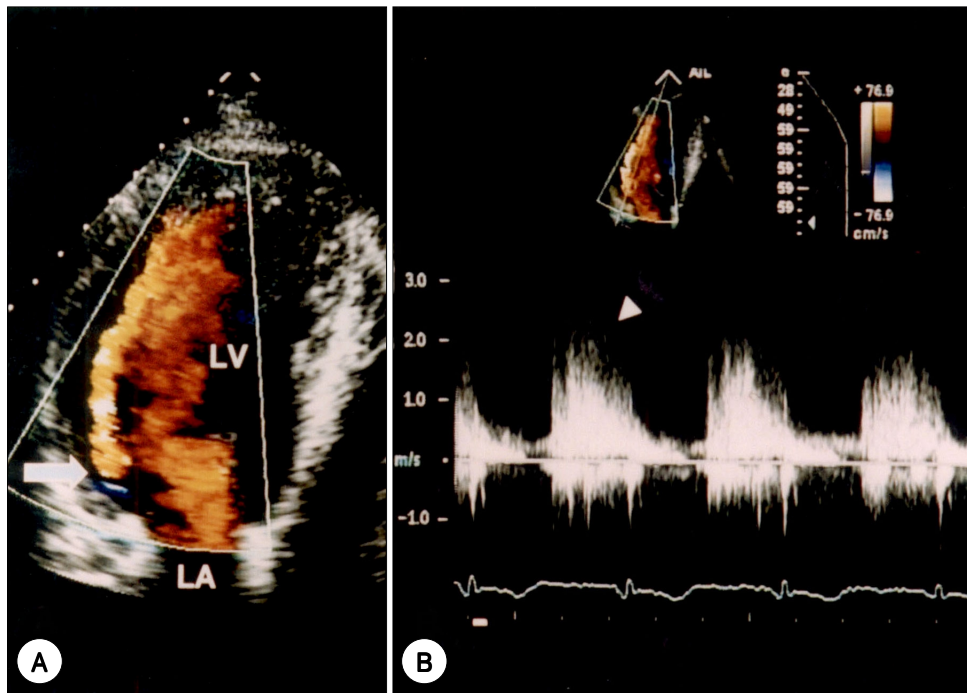


Fig. 1. Transthoracic echocardiography at apical four-chamber view. Color flow imaging demonstrated a turbulent flow (White arrow) draining into the posterior aspect of the left ventricle just beneath the mitral annulus (Panel A). Continuous-wave Doppler echocardiography showed diastolic flow (White arrow head) toward the left ventricular apex (Panel B).

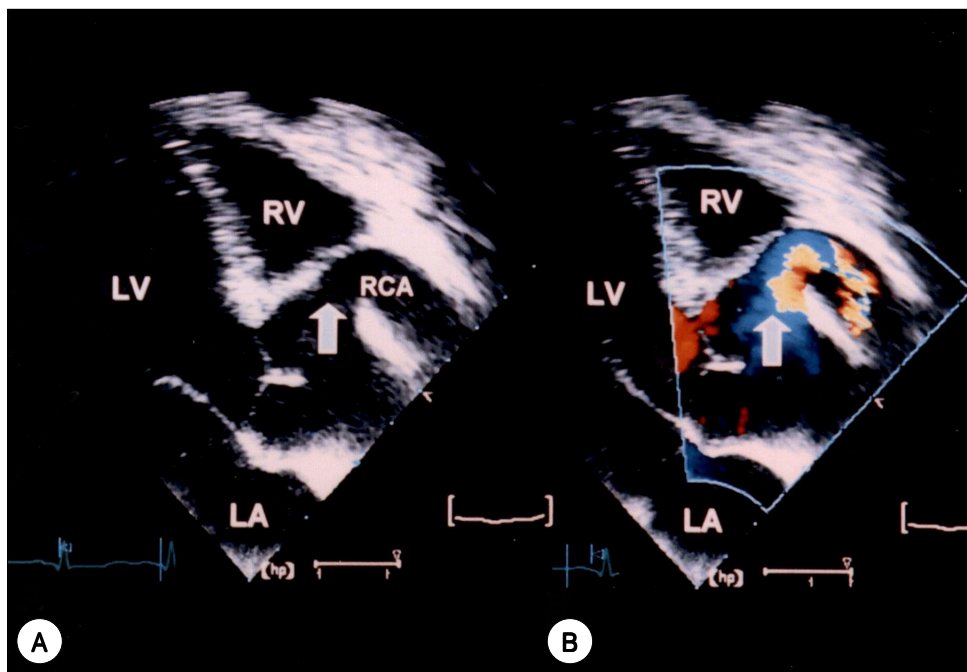


Fig. 2. Transesophageal echocardiography at 135 degrees revealed dilatation of the proximal right coronary artery (White arrow, Panel A). Color flow imaging of transesophageal echocardiography revealed blood flow (White arrow) through the dilated right coronary artery (Panel B).

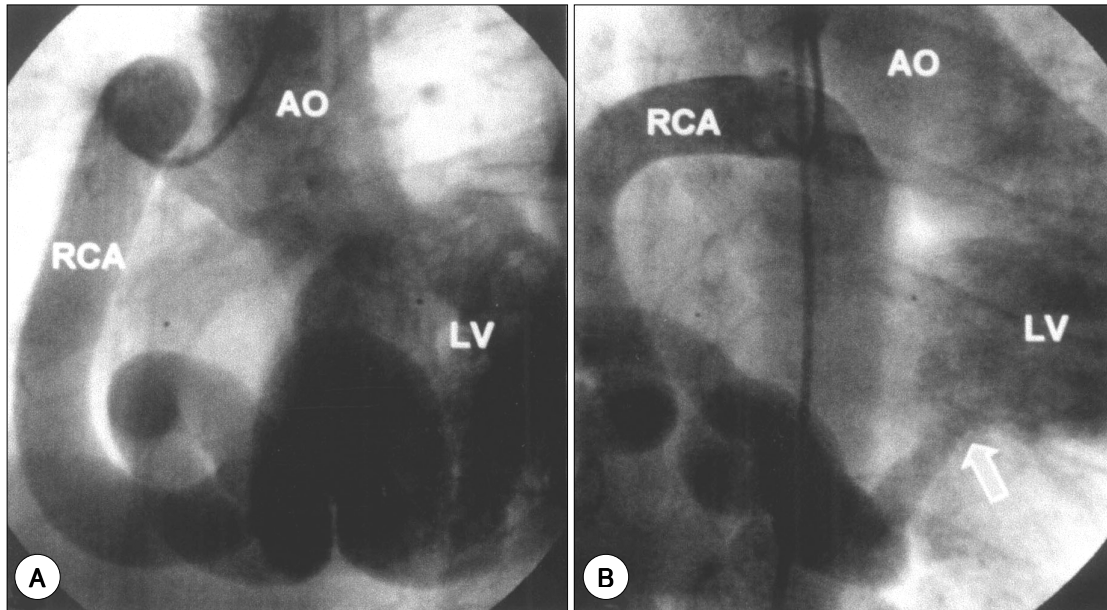


Fig. 3. Coronary angiographic findings. A huge, dilated right coronary artery was demonstrated. The distal portion of dilated coronary artery was draining into the left ventricle through a thin fistula (White arrow) at the posterior aspect of the ventricular side of the mitral annulus.

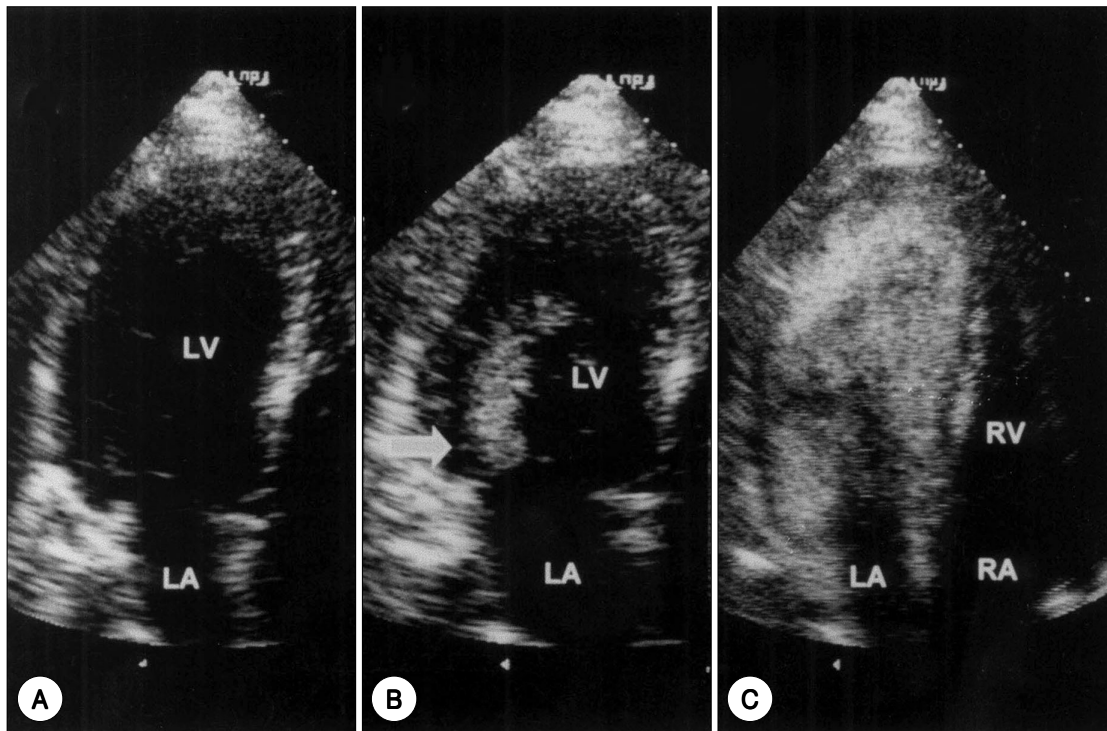


Fig. 4. Intracoronary contrast echocardiographic findings. During selective administration of microbubble into the right coronary artery, transthoracic echocardiography revealed that the opening of fistula was at the posterior aspect of the left ventricular side of the mitral annulus (White arrow, Panel A ; Before intracoronary contrast echocardiography, Panel B ; early phase, Panel C ; Late phase).

증례

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(Fig. 4).

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치료 및 경과

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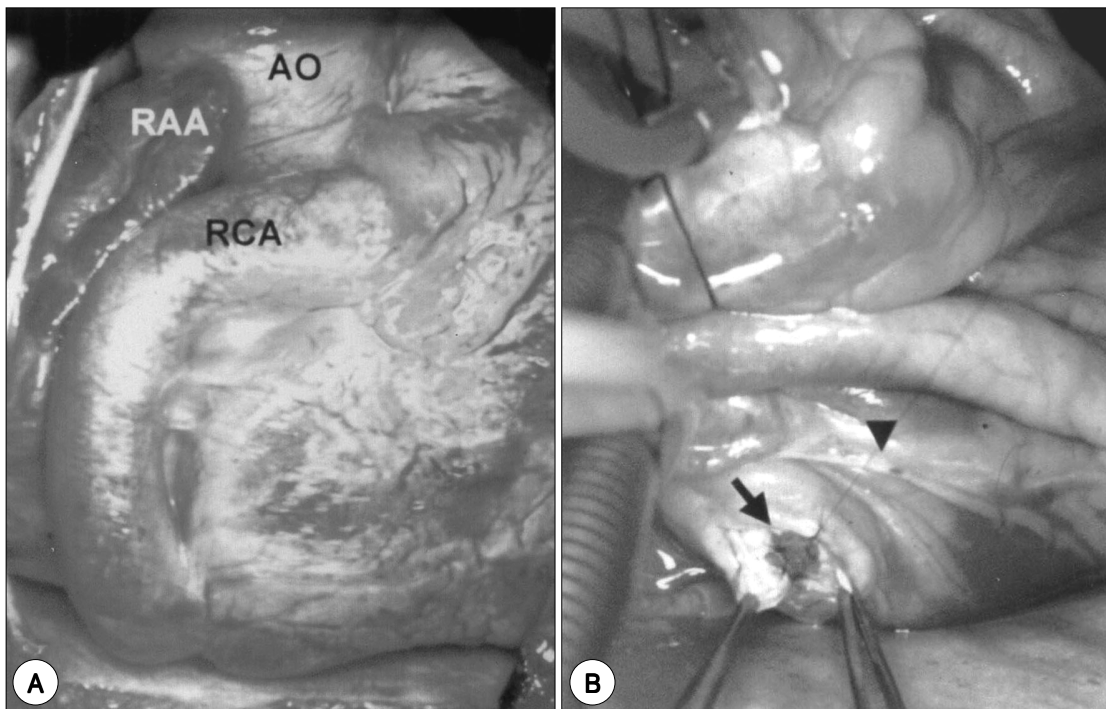


Fig. 5. Operative findings. A huge, dilated right coronary artery, about 1.5 cm in diameter, was seen along the right atrioventricular sulcus. fistula opening (Black arrow) was measured 8 mm in diameter and the margin was fibrotic (Black arrow head ; Posterior descending artery).

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10~15%
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중심 단어 :

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